









"The endorsement of the State ticket will do it a great deal more harm than good, and any attempt to identify him with the conservative party will ruin the party without benefiting Seymour."

**Religion and Politics.**—The Washington Co. Free Mission Association (Episcopal) Ohio, at their Anniversary at Decatur, July 4, adopted the following, which we commend to the initiation of other religious bodies:

1. *Resolved*, That slavery is the cause of our war.

2. *Resolved*, That we sustain the President in his emancipation proclamation, and lament that it did not extend throughout all the land.

3. *Resolved*, That we will sustain the President in all his efforts to put down this wicked rebellion.

The "Greenbacks."—The N. Y. *Herald* has been bitterly assailed Secretary Chase, for his New Banking System, at the outset, is now strongly in its favor. The fact is, the New Currency is found to be a great convenience, as being current everywhere, and as affording a relief from the irrepressible currency furnished by a great multitude of unknown corporations of whose responsibility it was impossible for the masses of the people to have any reliable information.

The *Herald* only gives expression to the general insatiable public feeling in favor of the new currency, which is becoming a strong bond of loyalty to the Government, appealing to both the heart and the pocket. It seems to us, that the benefits ought to be made to the "Latin States Bank," formerly in vogue, without their objectionable features, and transformed into a political party, long transformed into a corrupting patronage to politicians in the shape of discounts. It is the constitutional duty of the Government to supply a National Currency, and so long as we cannot have specie, the "greenbacks" are the very best currency we can have.

## THE WAR.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

**Army of the Cumberland.**—Gen. Rosecrans' army is now reported in a safe position at Chattanooga. He telegraphs to the War Department that his position can be assumed only by regular troops. It is his purpose to resume offensive operations as soon as the reinforcements, including Gen. Burnside's troops, now on their way to him, shall arrive. The lengthy details of army correspondents, of the recent terrible battles in Georgia, are beginning to make their appearance. Our army has suffered a severe reverse, but not a defeat. The battle continued for three days—Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. The force of the enemy was far greater than ours, though probably not so large as at first reported. Gen. Thomas' Division displayed the most wonderful gallantry and heroism, and it is said to have saved the army of the Cumberland from a disastrous defeat. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, will probably not number much less than 10,000. The loss in officers is not heavy. The rebels pronounce the result of the battle "decisive." Gen. Bragg reports his own loss very heavy, particularly in officers. The enemy do not seem inclined to renew hostilities. Gen. Rosecrans made a reconnaissance in force on Thursday, along the enemy's lines, and found him in force. The advance of our reconnoitering column was not resisted, and it returned, in due time, having accomplished the object of its movement. The mass of the rebel army is in Chickamauga Creek valley. It is said that Gen. Rosecrans imputes his failure to win a victory to the disobedience of orders on the part of General Meade, who failed to occupy an important position to which he had been assigned by telegraph. He is said to have been enabled to penetrate his lines. It is feared in Washington, that Gen. Burnside will be intercepted by rebel forces before he can reach Rosecrans. The great question of the occupation of the Southwest is still before us.

**Army of the Potomac.**—A forward movement with some skirmishing is reported. Early in the week the rebel pickets were driven through Madison Court House. Three miles beyond, a strong force of the enemy's cavalry was encountered, and a brisk skirmish ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels, who retreated across the Rapidan. It has been both reported and denied, that a considerable portion of our forces have crossed the Rapidan. Today it is announced that the War Department expects prospective movements of the army of the Potomac, as a disclosure of them might prove disastrous to our plans.

**From Charleston Harbor.**—There is no news of importance from this quarter. Our fleet has not suffered at all by the gale, to the extreme disappointment of the rebels. A despatch to the Richmond *Wagon*, dated the 22nd, states that the Union troops are actively at work on Morris Island, in spite of the rebel fire. They are building a concrete pier between Gregg and Wagner and are also building a battery on Black Island. The navy is doing nothing. It is said that obstructions of a serious nature, in the harbor, prevent their advance. Whether anything is being done to remove these obstructions we are not informed.

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**From the Frontier.**—We have news from Gen. Blair's army to the 10th inst. The general himself has been in the field, and we have to leave Fort Scott. All was quiet near Fort Smith, except the irregular spilling of bushwhackers; but those fellows were kept at a distance by our cavalry. The rebels were in contact at Fort Scott; the enlistment of negroes was also active. But had been tested an advance, the people that the Union occupation would be permanent, all rebel troops and the most active secessionists having been driven beyond the Red River. The rebels were for sale-guards, but the people that loyal conduct and the American flag are their best protection. He advances the re-establishment by the people of civil government.

**The Blockade of Alexandria raised.**—The President has proclaimed that the port of Alexandria shall cease to be blockaded, and that commercial intercourse, except contraband of war, shall be entered on in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

**Pursuit of Quantrell.**—Col. Wm. Weer whose command was detailed to bushwhack in search of Quantrell's guerrillas, wrote on Sept. 15th, to Brig. Gen. Ewing, commanding District of the Border, that becoming convinced the miscreant band had secreted themselves upon the waters of the Sinar and Blue Creeks, in Jackson county, Missouri, he determined to dislodge them. Dividing his force into four detachments he secured the Sinar River, passing over a rugged country, and penetrating along the narrow gorges, and in the course of the day Capt. Coleman of the Ninth Kansas, who commanded on the extreme left, fell upon a trail, by following which he soon came upon Quantrell's own camp. He promptly attacked it—killed two of the guerrillas—captured some forty horses—destroyed all their subsistence stores, all their clothing, clothing, ammunition and some arms. The enemy fled but one volley, and at once disappeared in the thick underwood, where pursuit was impossible. The effect of this surprise and capture are most damaging to Quantrell. The bushwhacker has burned the fine flouring mill at Lone Jack. Col. Weer was sent immediately to capture another camp of guerrillas.

**Captures.**—The steamer *Jupiter*, a noted blockade runner, from Nassau to Savannah, was captured on the night of Sept. 14, in Warsaw Sound, by the gunboat *Cinco*. There was a full cargo of medicines and liquors on board, and among the crew were several of the noted officers and agents of Confederate States.

The Anglo-Argentine steamer *Janu*, a prize taken off Wilmington on the 22nd inst. by the U. S. gunboat *Cinco*, has arrived in New York City, and is now in Boston. She is a new vessel, has a full cargo of Southern staples, principally cotton, and is valued at a high figure.

**The Draft in Ohio.**—After, all given up, and the quota will be made up by volunteering.

**Prisoners exchanged.**—It is stated at Washington that all military prisoners paroled by the rebels up to September 1st, have been exchanged, and will be returned to duty at once. This will give a very large additional force to our army, and of men who have seen service in the field. The rebels are still largely in arrears for an offset to their own paroled prisoners which they have declared exchanged.

**The re-baptism of our colored troops.**—The President has directed Gen. Gill to demand from Gen. Beauregard a list of the officers and men of the 54th Colored Regiment who were taken prisoners on Morris Island, and a statement of their present status. If the list be returned, an equal number of rebels of the same rank or higher, who are now in our ranks, will be set apart for such treatment as our men receive. It is understood that if Beauregard refuses to furnish the list, or pleads ignorance, as he is reported to have done in answer to inquiries on this subject from Commissioner Ould, our Government will presume that the rebels have carried out their threats, and will act accordingly. —*Wash. Cor. Trib.*

**MONDAY, SEPT. 28.**

**Army of the Cumberland.**—Despatches are meager. Those of Saturday and Sunday from Washington say that the government has received cheering news from Gen. Rosecrans, but the details are not stated. A telegram from Cincinnati states that the Nashville *Union* of Friday says:

"Gen. Burnside has reached the point where he was expected to prevent the flank movement of the enemy. Col. Wilder, of Gen. Rosecrans' cavalry has arrived at Nashville. He reports that the rebels in the front are much more favorable than is believed at the North."

A despatch from Louisville, dated Saturday, states that Gen. Burnside was in Knoxville Friday. He did not know of the battle with Bragg, until after it had transpired, and could not have reinforced Rosecrans if he had.

He is said to be "safe in his present position." Nothing is said with regard to his joining Gen. Rosecrans. Another battle is not anticipated at present.

**Army of the Frontier.**—*More Union victories.* St. Louis, Sept. 27, 1863.

A despatch from Little Rock, Ark., dated the 21st, to the *Republican*, says:

"Col. Cloud, with 100 of the 24 Kansas Cavalry, had arrived at Little Rock on the 19th, between Perryville and the Indian Territory (where Gen. Blunt defeated the Rebels under Steele and Cooper), and Fort Smith. Col. Cloud, with 300 of the 24 Kansas Cavalry and Robb's Battery, defeated 2,000 Rebels under Gen. Cabell, in a strongly fortified position, and routed them with considerable loss. The Rebels retreated toward Arkadelphia."

At Arkadelphia, on the 20th, Capt. attacked 1,000 Rebels under Gen. Situm, and defeated them, capturing their camp and a large amount of commissary stores.

Over 2,000 Unionists had joined Gen. Grant's command, anxious to serve in the defense of their homes.

The first train on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad started on the 21st.

From ten to fifty deserters reach Little Rock daily, who take the oath of allegiance and are released.

**Tift expedition to Texas.** has not been abandoned in consequence of the late disaster at Sabine Pass. We learn from New Orleans, that the movement will be made overland, and the large Texas blockade runners will be transported going forward as rapidly as the transportation facilities would admit by way of Brashear City and New River Bay.

**From New Orleans.** New Orleans, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1863.

General Grant has recovered sufficiently to be removed to Vicksburg, and leaves for that place today, accompanied by Adjutant-General Thomas. He will be some time before he can resume active duty.

Several steamboats from St. Louis have arrived within a few days, laden with produce, and have greatly relieved the markets.

The expedition of Gen. Heron has been heard from. He has cleared the country between Red River and Fort Harding of the guerrilla parties who have been firing on our transports, and has been firing on the Atchafalaya with considerable loss.

Among the prisoners captured was a gentleman from the Rebel Government with important papers.

An officer of the command states that Gen. Heron is quite sick, and will be brought to New Orleans.

Gen. Banks' order removing the restrictions on trade is received with great satisfaction.

The health of the city is good.

**Captures.**—Our West Gulf Blockading Squadron did a first-rate day's work on the 12th inst. From the New Orleans *Evening Post* of Sept. 17 we learn that the blockade runner *De Soto*, *Alabama* and *Montgomery* were all captured on the same day by our cruisers, in the vicinity of Ship Island. These prizes are all valuable. The *Montgomery* was taken by the gunboat *De Soto*, and the *Alabama* was captured by the *De Soto*.

**Corps d'Afrique.**—Fifty thousand of the Corps d'Afrique, under Gen. Banks, has been mustered in, and recruiting is active. The maximum strength is 25,000.

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WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 28, 1863.

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Gen. Grant has been in the field, and we have to leave Fort Scott. All was quiet near Fort Smith, except the irregular spilling of bushwhackers; but those fellows were kept at a distance by our cavalry. The rebels were in contact at Fort Scott; the enlistment of negroes was also active. But had been tested an advance, the people that the Union occupation would be permanent, all rebel troops and the most active secessionists having been driven beyond the Red River. The rebels were for sale-guards, but the people that loyal conduct and the American flag are their best protection. He advances the re-establishment by the people of civil government.

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Col. Polk was Gen. Holmes' Judge-Advocate General, and was with the Rebels at New-Madrid, Corinth, Iuka and Cold Spring.

A despatch from Vicksburg to the 21st inst. says that Gen. Grant is still improving, and will be able to leave his bed in a few days.

A good deal of Government cotton is arriving at Vicksburg.

**Jeff Davis** has ordered the release of all criminals in State Prisons, provided they join the Confederate army. If they acquiesce it will add 8,000 to their ranks of the very worst description of cut-throats and outlaws.

**General Hooker assigned to active service.**—Major-General Hooker left Washington on the 28th, to enter upon active service. It is understood that General Butterfield will continue as his chief of staff.

**Brig-Gen. Robert Anderson** U. S. A., has been ordered before the Army Retiring Board, and it is expected that he will be retired from active service, as, since the bombardment of Fort Sumter in 1861, he has not been equal to the fatigue and excitement incidental to service in the field.

## POLITICAL.

**The Massachusetts Republican State Convention.** Gov. Andrew and the rest of the present incumbents resigned.

Worcester, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 25.

The Republican State Convention assembled here to-day and is full and harmonious in its action.

The Convention was organized by the choice of Hon. T. D. Eliot, of New Bedford, as President, who made a speech of vigorous and stirring eloquence, rousing the warmest enthusiasm of his audience, when he recounted the triumphs of our arms and named the Generals and soldiers who directed our victories were gained. Our Government, he said, must be restored to its full power in no future time can rebellion occur. Speaking for himself, he declared that to secure a permanent peace in this land, it must be evident that no slave shall stand upon our soil, or breathe the air that blows upward the Stars and Stripes. [Cheers.] Then shall we have permanent rest. Then shall brotherly love be restored. Then shall we vindicate the promise and prophecy of our fathers.

Gov. Andrew was nominated for reelection by acclamation, and the greatest enthusiasm.

Lieut. Gov. Hays and the remainder of the present incumbents were re-nominated in the same way.

A Committee on Resolutions has been appointed, of which Hon. GEORGE S. BUTTLE is the chairman.

In the afternoon session of the Convention, Ex-Gov. BUTTLE reported a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. They pledge an unwavering support to the Government, and no fear that any slave shall stand upon our soil, or breathe the air that blows upward the Stars and Stripes. [Cheers.] Then shall we have permanent rest. Then shall brotherly love be restored. Then shall we vindicate the promise and prophecy of our fathers.

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**From Charleston Harbor.**—There is no news of importance from this quarter. Our fleet has not suffered at all by the gale, to the extreme disappointment of the rebels. A despatch to the Richmond *Wagon*, dated the 22nd, states that the Union troops are actively at work on Morris Island, in spite of the rebel fire. They are building a concrete pier between Gregg and Wagner and are also building a battery on Black Island. The navy is doing nothing. It is said that obstructions of a serious nature, in the harbor, prevent their advance. Whether anything is being done to remove these obstructions we are not informed.

**Skirmish in Maryland.**—On the 22nd a body of rebel cavalry, estimated at 200, crossed into Maryland about four miles from Rockville. They proceeded about a mile and a half, when they were met by the 20th, and an infantry force numbering in all about 1,100. A fight ensued, and 34 of the Confederates were killed and wounded. Among the killed was Capt. Frank Kilgus, who had been in the service two years, and who was in command of the force. Finding our numbers superior to theirs the rebels skedaddled.

York is making preparations to give them a public welcome in an appropriate manner. They daily receive visits, from ladies and gentlemen, on board their ships.

A serious railroad accident occurred on Friday evening between Lawton and Attentaw, Michigan, causing the instant death of five persons, and the maiming of twenty-two others. Some drunken rowdies out the bell-rope and drew out a connecting link between the cars, thus dividing the train. Being on a down grade, the engine did not discover that the rear portion of the train came at lightning speed down the track, and a collision ensued.

**Episcopal Protest against Bishop Hopkins' Letter.**—Bishop Potter, and the Episcopal Clergy of Philadelphia and vicinity, have published the following protest against Bishop Hopkins' letter in defense of Southern slavery which has lately been circulated as a campaign document, by the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania.

"The subscribers deeply regret that the fact of the existence of slavery in this Diocese of the Diocese of Vermont, in defense of Southern slavery, which has lately been circulated as a campaign document, by the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania.

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